

### REMARKS

In response to the Office Action mailed on June 30, 2006, Applicants amended claim 1. Claims 1, 2, 4, 10, and 12-14 are pending.

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 2, 4, 10, and 12-14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,958,440 ("Burrell").

As amended, claims 1, 2, 4, 10, and 12-14 cover nanocrystalline materials contained in articles in the form of a pill, a capsule, a lozenge, or a suppository. Upon reading the specification, a person skilled in the art would understand that a pill, a capsule, a lozenge and a suppository are articles that are formulated for use in the body (e.g., oral cavity, gastrointestinal system, mucosal or serosal membranes). (See, e.g., Specification at page 26, line 31-page 27, line 1 and page 40, lines 11-25.) This is consistent with corresponding dictionary definitions, in which a pill is defined as "usually medicinal or dietary preparation in a small rounded mass to be swallowed whole" (Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary 940 (Frederick C. Mish et al. eds., Merriam-Webster, Inc. Eleventh ed. 2004) (copy enclosed)); a capsule is defined as "usually medicinal or nutritional preparation for oral use consisting of the shell and its contents" (id. at 184 (copy enclosed)); a lozenge is defined as "a small usually sweetened and flavored medicated material that is designed to be held in the mouth for slow dissolution" (id. at 738 (copy enclosed)); and a suppository is defined as "a solid but readily meltable cone or cylinder usually medicated material for insertion into a bodily cavity or passage." (id. at 1256 (copy enclosed)).

Burrell does not disclose or suggest such articles. Instead, while Burrell discloses a pellet formed from nanocrystalline silver, the pellet is formulated for zone of inhibition testing. (See, e.g., Burrell, col. 18, lines 53-56 and lines 62-65.) Burrell's pellet has nothing to do with use in the body, and, thus, Burrell does not disclose or suggest nanocrystalline materials contained in articles in the form of a pill, a capsule, a lozenge, or a suppository. Nor is there any suggestion to modify Burrell's pellet to provide the subject matter covered by claims 1, 2, 4, 10, and 12-14.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1-2, 4, 10, and 12-14.

Applicants believe the application in condition for allowance, which action is requested.


Applicant : Gillis et al.  
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Page : 5 of 5

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Respectfully submitted,

Date: 8/29/06

  
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drum which can be rotated and around which cable is turned. 2: a rotating shaft that drives tape at a constant speed in a recorder.  
**cap-stone** \k'ap-stōn/ *n* [cap] (14c). 1: a coping stone. COPING 2: the high point: crowning achievement (the ~ of her career).  
**cap-su-lar** \k'ap-sə-lər/ *adj* (1708). 1: of, relating to, or resembling a capsule. 2: CAPSULATED.

**cap-su-lat-ed** \jā-təd/ *adj* (1646): enclosed in a capsule.  
**cap-sule** \k'ap-səl- (sül also -syül) *n* [F; fr. L *capsula*, dim. of *capsa* box — more at CASE] (ca. 1693). 1: a: a membrane or sac enclosing a body part (as a knee joint or kidney). b: either of two layers of white matter in the cerebrum. 2: a closed receptacle containing spores or seeds; as a: a dry dehiscent usu. many-seeded fruit composed of two or more carpels. b: the spore case of a moss. 3: a shell usu. of gelatin for packaging something (as a drug or vitamins); also: a usu. medicinal or nutritional preparation for oral use consisting of the shell and its contents. 4: an often polysaccharide envelope surrounding a microorganism. 5: an extremely brief condensation. 6: a compact often sealed and detachable container or compartment. b: a small pressurized compartment or vehicle (as for space flight or emergency escape).  
**capsule** *v* **cap-suled**; **cap-sul-ing** (1859). 1: to equip with or enclose in a capsule. 2: to condense into or devise in a compact form.  
**capsule** *adj* (1938). 1: extremely brief. 2: small and very compact.  
**cap-sul-ize** \k'ap-sə-līz/ *v*; -ized; -iz-ing (1945): CAPSULE.  
**Capt** *abbr* captain.

**cap-tain** \k'ap-tən also \k'ap-tm/ *n* [ME *capitane*, fr. AF *capitain*, fr. LL *capitaneus*, *adj.* & *n.*, chief, fr. L *capit-*, *caput* head — more at HEAD] (14c). 1: a (1): a military leader: the commander of a unit or a body of troops. (2): a subordinate officer commanding under a sovereign or general. (3): a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps ranking above a first lieutenant and below a major. (b) 1: a naval officer who is master or commander of a ship. (2): a commissioned officer in the navy ranking above a commander and below a commodore and in the coast guard ranking above a commander and below a rear admiral. c: a senior pilot who commands the crew of an airplane. d: an officer in a police department or fire department in charge of a unit (as precinct or company) and usu. ranking above a lieutenant and below a chief. 2: one who leads or supervises: as a: a leader of a sports team or side. b: HEADWAITER. c: a person in charge of hotel bellhops — called also *bell captain*. 3: a person of importance or influence in a field (as of industry). — **cap-tain-ey** \k'ap-tən-sē/ *n*. — **cap-tain-ship** \-ship/ *n*.

**captain** *v* (1598): to be captain of: LEAD (<ed the football team).  
**captain's chair** *n* (1946): an armchair with a saddle seat and a low curved back with vertical spindles.  
**captain's mast** *n* (1941): MAST.  
**cap-tan** \k'ap-tan/ *n* [short for *mercaptan*] (1952): a fungicide C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S used on agricultural crops.  
**cap-tion** \k'ap-shən/ *n* [prob. short for *certificate of caption* (taking, seizure)] (ca. 1670). 1: the part of a legal document that shows where, when, and by what authority it was taken, found, or executed. 2: a: the heading esp. of an article or document. b: TITLE. b: the explanatory comment or designation accompanying a pictorial illustration. c: a motion-picture subtitle. — **cap-tion-less** \-ləs/ *adj*.

**caption** *v* **cap-tioned**; **cap-tion-ing** \-sh(ə)-niŋ/ (1848): to furnish with a caption.  
**cap-tious** \k'ap-shəs/ *adj* [ME *capciosus*, fr. MF or L *capitieux*, fr. L *capitiosus*, fr. *capito* deception, verbal quibble, fr. *capere* to take — more at HEAVE] (14c). 1: marked by an often ill-natured inclination to stress faults and raise objections. 2: calculated to confuse, entrap, or entangle in argument (a ~ question). *syn* see CRITICAL. — **cap-tious-ly** *adv*. — **cap-tious-ness** *n*.  
**cap-ti-vate** \k'ap-tə-vāt/ *v*; -vated; -vat-ing (ca. 1555). 1: *archaic*: SEIZE, CAPTURE. 2: to influence and dominate by some special charm, art, or trait with an irresistible appeal. *syn* see ATTRACT.  
**cap-ti-va-tion** \k'ap-tə-vā-shən/ *n*. — **cap-ti-va-tor** \k'ap-tə-vā-tər/ *n*.  
**cap-tive** \k'ap-tiv/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *capivus*, fr. *capivus*, pp. of *capere*] (14c). 1: taken and held as or as if a prisoner of war. b (1): kept within bounds. CONFINED. (2): of or relating to captive animals (breeding). 2: held under control of another but having the appearance of independence; esp.: owned or controlled by another concern and operated for its needs rather than for an open market (a ~ mine). 3: being such involuntarily because of a situation that makes free choice or departure difficult (the airline passengers were a ~ audience). — **cap-tive** *n*.

**cap-tiv-i-ty** \k'ap-tiv-ə-tē/ *n* (14c). 1: the state of being captive (some birds thrive in ~). 2: *obs*: a group of captives.  
**cap-to-pril** \k'ap-tə-pril/ *n* [mercaptan + -o- + *proline* + -il, alter. of *y*] (1978): an antihypertensive drug C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>S that is an ACE inhibitor.  
**cap-tor** \k'ap-tər/ *n* [L *capere*] (ca. 1688): one that has captured a person or thing.

**cap-ture** \k'ap-čər- (šər) *n* [MF, fr. L *capthra*, fr. *capere*] (ca. 1542). 1: an act or instance of capturing: as a: an act of catching, winning, or gaining control by force, stratagem, or guile. b: a move in a board game (as chess or checkers) that gains an opponent's piece. c: the absorption by an atom, nucleus, or particle of a subatomic particle that often results in subsequent emission of radiation or in fission. d: the act of recording in a permanent file (data ~). 2: one that has been taken (as a prize ship).  
**capture** *v* **cap-tured**; **cap-tur-ing** \k'ap-čə-rɪŋ/ (1574). 1: a: to take captive; also: to gain control of esp. by force (a city ~). b: to gain or win esp. through effort (captured 60 percent of the vote). 2: a: to emphasize, represent, or preserve (as a scene, mood, or quality) in a more or less permanent form (at any such moment as a photograph might). — C. E. Montague. b: to record in a permanent file (as in a computer). 3: to capture and hold the interest of. 4: to take according to the rules of a game. 5: to bring about the capture of (a subatomic particle). *syn* see CATCH.

**capture the flag** *n* (ca. 1925): a game in which players on each of two teams seek to capture the other team's flag and return it to their side without being captured and imprisoned.

**ca-pu-che** \kə-ˈpüch-, ˈpüsh/ *n* [MF, fr. It *cappuccio*, fr. *cappa* cloak, fr. LL] (ca. 1600): HOOD; esp.: the cowl of a Capuchin friar.  
**ca-pu-chin** \kə-ˈpyə-ˈʃən-, ˈpə-, esp. for 3 also kə-ˈpyū-, ˈpü-*n* [MF, fr. Olt *cappuccino*, fr. *cappuccio*; fr. his cowl] (1589). 1: *cap*: a member of the Order of Friars Minor Capuchin forming since 1529 an austere branch of the first order of St. Francis of Assisi engaged in missionary work and preaching. 2: a hooded cloak for women. 3: any of a genus (*Cebus*) of So. and Central American monkeys; esp.: one (*C. capucinus*) with the hair on its crown resembling a monk's cowl.  
**Cap-u-let** \kə-ˈpyə-lət/ *n* (1592): the family of Juliet in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.

**cap-y-bara** \kə-ˈpi-ˈber-ə-, ˈbär-, ˈbä-rə/ *n* [Pg *capibara*, *capivara*, alter. of *capitiwara*, fr. Tupi *kapiwara*, fr. *kapi* grass, brush + *-wara* eat-er] (1774): a tailless semiaquatic So. and Central American rodent (*Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*) often exceeding four feet (1.2 meters) in length.

**car** \kär, dial also \kör, \kyär/ *n* [ME *carre*, fr. AF *carra*, pl. of *currum*, alter. of *currus*, of Celt origin; akin to OIr & MW *carr* vehicle; akin to L *currere* to run] (14c). 1: a vehicle moving on wheels: as a: *archaic*: CARRIAGE, CHARIOT. b: a vehicle designed to move on rails (as of a railroad). c: AUTOMOBILE. 2: the passenger compartment of an elevator. 3: the part of an airship or balloon that carries the passengers and cargo.  
**CAR** *abbr* civil air regulations.

**ca-ra-bao** \kər-ə-ˈbäu, \kär-, \kə-rə/ *n* [pl. -baos or -baos (PhilSp), fr. Visayan of Samar and Leyte *karabaw*] (1900): WATER BUFFALO.  
**ca-ra-bid** \kər-ə-ˈbäd-, \kär-, \kə-rə-ˈbäd/ *n* [ultim. fr. Gk *karabos* horned beetle] (1880): GROUND BEETLE.

**car-a-bi-ner** or **car-a-bi-nier** \kər-ə-ˈbi-nir, \kə-rə-*n* [F *carabinier*, fr. *carabine*, *carbine*] (1672): a cavalry soldier armed with a carbine.  
**car-a-bi-ner** also **car-a-bi-nier** \kər-ə-ˈbi-nir, \kə-rə-*n* [G *Karabiner*, short for *Karabinerhaken*, lit., carbineer's hook] (1920): an oblong metal ring with one spring-hinged side that is used esp. in mountain climbing as a connector and to hold a freely running rope.

**car-a-bi-ne-ro** \kər-ə-ˈbä-nir, \kär-, \kə-rə/ *n* [pl. -ros (Sp; fr. *carabina* carbine, fr. F *carabine*] (1845). 1: a member of a Spanish national police force serving esp. as frontier guards. 2: a customs or coast guard officer in the Philippines.

**car-a-bi-nie-re** \kər-ə-ˈbän-ˈyer-, \kär-, \kə-rə/ *n* [pl. -nie-ri] (-yer-ə) [It; fr. F *carabinier*] (1847): a member of the Italian national police force.

**car-a-cal** \kər-ə-ˈkal, \kə-rə/ *n* [F, fr. Turk *karakulak*, fr. *kara* black + *kalak* ear] (1760): a long-legged reddish-brown nocturnal cat (*Felis caracal* syn. *Lynx caracal*) of savannas in Africa and parts of Asia that has long pointed ears with a tuft of black hairs at the tip.

**ca-ra-ca-ra** \kə-rə-ˈkär-, \kär-, \kə-rə/ *n* [Sp *caracara* & Pg *caracara*, fr. Tupi *karakará*] (1838): any of various large long-legged hawks found from the southern U.S. to So. America that are classified with the falcons.

**car-a-cole** \kə-rə-ˈköl/ *n* [F, fr. Sp *caracol* snail, spiral stair; *caracol*] (1614): a half turn to, right or left executed by a mounted horse — *caracole* *v*.

**car-a-cul** \kə-rə-ˈköl/ *n* [alter. of *karakul*] (1894): the pelt of a karakul lamb after the curl begins to loosen.

**ca-ra-fe** \kə-ˈraf-, \rāf/ *n* [F; fr. It *caraffa*, fr. Ar *gharrāfa*] (1767). 1: a bottle with a flaring lip used to hold beverages and esp. wine. 2: a usu. glass container used to hold and serve coffee.

**car-am-bo-la** \kə-ram-ˈbō-lə/ *n* [Pg, fr. Marathi *karambol*; fr. Skt *Kar-maphala*] (1598). 1: a 5-angled green to yellow tropical fruit of star-shaped cross section — called also *star fruit*. 2: a tropical tree (*Averrhoa carambola*) of the wood-sorrel family that is native to southeast Asia and is widely cultivated for carambolas.

**car-a-mel** \kär-ˈmə-, \kər-ˈmə-, \kə-rə-, \mə-/ *n* [F; fr. Sp *caramelo*; fr. Pg, icicle, caramel, fr. LL *calamellus* small reed — more at SHAWM] (1653). 1: an amorphous brittle brown and somewhat bitter substance obtained by heating sugar and used as a coloring and flavoring agent. 2: a firm chewy usu. caramel-flavored candy.

**car-a-mel-ise** *Brit* var of CARAMELIZE.  
**car-a-mel-ize** \mə-ˈlīz/ *v*; -ized; -iz-ing (1842): to change (as sugar) into caramel. — *vi*: to change to caramel.

**car-an-gid** \kə-ran-ˈjəd-, \ran-ˈgəd/ *adj* [ultim. fr. F *carangue* shad; horse mackerel; fr. Sp *caranga*] (1931): of or relating to a large family (Carangidae) of the order Perciformes) of marine spiny-finned bony fishes including important food fishes — *carangid* *n*.

**car-a-pace** \kər-ə-ˈpäs, \kə-rə/ *n* [F; fr. Sp *carapacho*] (1836). 1: a bony or chitinous case or shield covering the back or part of the back of an animal (as a turtle or crab). 2: a protective, decorative, or disguising shell; (the ~ of reserve; he built around himself — M. M. Mintz).

**car-at** \kər-ət, \kə-rət/ *n* [ME *carat* measure of fineness in gold; fr. ME *carat* measure of fineness in gold or of weight in gems, fr. It *carat*; fr. Ar *qirāṭ* bean pod, a small weight; fr. Gk *keration* carob bean, a small weight; fr. dim. of *kerat*, *keras* horn — more at HORN] (1555): a unit of weight for precious stones equal to 200 milligrams.

**car-a-van** \kər-ə-ˈvan, \kə-rə/ *n* [It *caravana*, fr. Pers *kārvān*] (1588). 1: a company of travelers on a journey through desert or hostile regions; also: a train of pack animals. b: a group of vehicles traveling together (as in a file). 2: a covered wagon or motor vehicle equipped as traveling quarters; *fr* Brit: TRAILER. 3: *fr* Brit: *caravan* *v*; -vanned; -van-ning; *fr* Brit: *caravan* *v*; -van-ning (1885): to travel in a caravan.

**car-a-van-ner** or **car-a-van-er** \və-ˈnər/ *n* (1909). 1: one that travels in a caravan. 2: *fr* Brit: one who goes camping with a trailer.

**car-a-van-sa-ry** \kər-ə-ˈvən-t(ə)-rē-, \kə-rə-*or* \və-ˈvən-sə-rē-/ *n* [pl. -ries or -rals or -ral (Pers *kārvānsarāi*; fr. *kārvān* caravan + *sarāi* palace, inn) (1599). 1: an inn surrounding a court in eastern countries where caravans rest at night. 2: HOTEL INN.

**car-a-vel** \kər-ə-ˈvel-, \kə-rə-/ *n* [MF *caravelle*; fr. OPg *caravela*] (1527): any of several sailing ships; *specif*: a small 15th and 16th cen-



capybara



captain's chair

tury ship that with lateen *v* car-a-way. *v* karawya, fr. matic Old W gent fruit of caraway seed carb \kärb/ carb \kärb/ high-carbon carb-*or* carl nyl: carbox carb-ba-chol: a synthetic veterinary n carb-ba-mate carbamic ac carb-ba-maz carbamic ac (inconvulsant) carb-ba-mic acid CH<sub>3</sub>NC carb-ba-mide: UREA carb-ami-ne carbamic ac carb-an-ion a negative c carb-bar \k street railw carb-ba-ryl \ chloride C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>11</sub> est pests carb-ba-zole slightly basi in making d carb-bide \k bon with a carb-bine \k (1592). 1: 2: a light s military arm carb-bi-nol \ carb- carb-bo-cy-c an organic carb-bo-hy-c of a group of carb-bo-hy-c compounds celluloses carb-bone carb-bolic ac PHENOL carb-bo-los amount of perform carb bomb for use as carb-bon \k ber, charco found natv petroleum; ganic comp esp. as carb — see ELE sheet of carb carb-bo-nat taining; carb-bo-nat bonadal carb-bonated CUT, SLAS carb-bonated dark-color its superio carb-bo-nar ner of a ch ingredients mixed carb-on-act acid carb-on-act bonate carb-bon ble consisting used esp. carb-on carb (is a carb-on cytems in w form orga (as by resp thermonu a helium a clear ener radiated b

## 738 lowball o LTP

**low-ball** \lō-'bōl/ *n* (1957) 1: to give (a customer) a deceptively low price or cost estimate 2: to give a markedly or unfairly low offer (— *him in contract negotiations*) — **lowball** *n*  
**low beam** *n* (ca. 1952): a vehicle headlight beam with a short-range focus  
**low blood pressure** *n* (1924): HYPOTENSION  
**low blow** *n* (1952): an unprincipled attack (gossip column that landed one low blow after another — James Fallows)  
**low-born** \lō-'bōrn/ *adj* (13c): born in a low condition or rank  
**low-boy** \lō-'bōi/ *n* (ca. 1891): a chest or side table about three feet (one meter) high with drawers and usu. with cabriole legs  
**low-brow** \lō-'brō/ *adj* (ca. 1605): RUDE, VULGAR  
**low-brow** \lō-'brō/ *adj* (1913): of, relating to, or suitable for a person with little taste or intellectual interest (a ~ horror movie) — **low-brow** *n*  
**Low Church** *adj* (1703): tending esp. in Anglican worship to minimize emphasis on the priesthood, sacraments, and ceremonial in worship and often to emphasize evangelical principles  
**Low Churchman** *n* (1702): a person holding or advocating Low Church views  
**low comedy** *n* (1608): comedy employing burlesque, horseplay, or the representation of low life — compare HIGH COMEDY  
**low country** *n*, often *cap* L&C (15c): a low-lying country or region; esp.: the part of a southern state extending from the seacoast inland to the fall line — **low-country** *adj*, often *cap* L&C  
**low-density lipoprotein** *n* (1951): LDL  
**low-down** \lō-'daun/ *n* (1915): the inside facts: DOPE (gave us the ~ on the situation)  
**low-down** \lō-'daun/ *adj* (1850) 1: CONTEMPTIBLE, BASE (a ~ dirty liar) 2: deeply emotional (— blues)  
**low earth orbit** *n* (1963): a usu. circular orbit from about 90 to 600 miles (about 140 to 970 kilometers) above the earth  
**low-end** \lō-'end/ *adj* (1926): of, relating to, or being the lowest priced merchandise in a manufacturer's line; broadly: INEXPENSIVE  
**lower** \lō-'er/ *adj*, *adv* (13c) 1: ME *lowere*; akin to MHG *luren* to lie in wait (13c) 1: to look sullen: FROWN 2: to be or become dark, gloomy, and threatening (an overcast sky ~ed over the village)  
**lower also** *low* *n* (14c): FROWN  
**lower** \lō-'er/ *adj* (13c) 1: relatively low in position, rank, or order 2: SOUTHERN (— New York State) 3: less advanced in the scale of evolutionary development 4 a: situated or held to be situated beneath the earth's surface b *cap*: being an earlier epoch or series of the period or system named (Lower Cretaceous) (Lower Paleolithic) 5: constituting the popular and often the larger and more representative branch of a bicameral legislative body (— house)  
**lower** \lō-'er/ *vi* (1606): to move down: DROP; also: DIMINISH ~ *vt* 1 a: to let descend: LET DOWN b: to depress as to direction (— your aim) c: to reduce the height of 2 a: to reduce in value, number, or amount b (1): to bring down in quality or character: DEGRADE (2) ABASE, HUMBLE c: to reduce the objective of — **lower the boom: to deal a crushing blow or punishment  
**lower-case** \lō-'er-'kās/ *adj* (fr. the compositor's practice of keeping such letters in the lower of a pair of type cases) (1683) of a letter: having as its typical form a *f* *g* or *b* *n* / rather than A F G or B N I — **lower-case** *n*  
**lowercase** *vt* -cased, -cas-ing (1908): to print or set in lowercase letters  
**low-er-class** \lō-'er-'klas/ *adj* (1890) 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of the lower class 2: being an inferior or low-ranking specimen of its kind (a ~ theater)  
**lower class** *n* (1637): a social class occupying a position below the middle class and having the lowest status in a society  
**lower criticism** *n* (1885): criticism concerned with the recovery of original texts esp. of Scripture through collation of extant manuscripts — compare HIGHER CRITICISM  
**lower fungus** *n* (1900): a fungus with hyphae absent or rudimentary and nonseptate  
**low-er-ing** \lō-'er-'ing/ *adj* (15c): dark and threatening: GLOOMY (rain pouring down from a ~ sky)  
**low-er-most** \lō-'er-'mōst/ *adj* (1547): LOWEST  
**low-ery** \lō-'er-'i/ *adj*, *adv* (15c) also *lowry* \lō-'er-'i/ *adj* (15c): GLOOMY, LOWERING  
**lowest common denominator** *n* (1854) 1: LEAST COMMON DENOMINATOR 2: something of small intellectual content designed to appeal to a lowbrow audience; also: such an audience  
**lowest common multiple** *n* (1873): LEAST COMMON MULTIPLE  
**lowest terms** *n* *pl* (ca. 1675): the form of a fraction in which the numerator and denominator have no factor in common except 1 (reduce a fraction to lowest terms)  
**low frequency** *n* (ca. 1898): a radio frequency between medium frequency and very low frequency — see RADIO FREQUENCY table  
**Low German** *n* (1838) 1: the German dialects of northern Germany esp. as used since the end of the medieval period: PLATTDEUTSCH 2: the West Germanic languages other than High German  
**low-grade** \lō-'grād/ *adj* (1878) 1: of inferior grade or quality 2: being near that extreme of a specified range which is lowest, least intense, least serious, or least competent (a ~ fever) (a ~ infection)  
**low-key** \lō-'kē/ *adj* also *low-keyed* \lō-'kēd/ *adj* (1907) 1: having or producing dark tones only with little contrast 2: of low intensity: RESTRAINED  
**low-land** \lō-'land/ *n* (15c): low or level country  
**lowland** *adj* (1508) 1 *cap*: of or relating to the Lowlands of Scotland 2: of or relating to a lowland  
**lowland-er** \lō-'land-'er/ *n* (1692) 1 *cap*: an inhabitant of the Lowlands of Scotland 2: a native or inhabitant of a lowland region  
**lowland gorilla** *n* (1942): either of two gorillas (*Gorilla gorilla* or *G. gorilla graueri*) that inhabit lowland rainforests of west central Africa  
**Low Latin** *n* (1872): postclassical Latin in its later stages  
**low-level** \lō-'le-'vəl/ *adj* (1881) 1: occurring, done, or placed at a low level 2: being of low importance or rank 3: being or relating to nuclear waste containing low concentrations of radioactive components**

**low-life** \lō-'lif/ *n*, *pl* low-lives \lō-'līvz/ also **low-lives** \lō-'līvz/ (1911) 1: a person of low social status 2: a person of low moral character — **low-life** *adj*  
**low-light** \lō-'līt/ *n* (1941): a particularly bad or unpleasant event, detail, or part  
**low-li-head** \lō-'lē-'hed/ *n* [ME *lowliheed*, fr. *lowly* + *-hed* -hood; akin to ME *-hod* -hood] (15c) *archaic*: lowly state  
**low-ly** \lō-'lē/ *adv* (14c) 1: in a humble or meek manner 2: in a low position, manner, or degree 3: not loudly  
**lowly** *adj* **low-ly-er**, -est (14c) 1: humble in manner or spirit: free from self-assertive pride 2: not lofty or sublime: PROSAIC 3: ranking low in some hierarchy 4: of or relating to a low social or economic rank 5: low in the scale of biological or cultural evolution — **low-ly-ness** *n*  
**low-ly-ing** \lō-'lē-'ing/ *adj* (1856) 1: rising relatively little above the base of measurement (— hills) 2: lying below the normal level, surface, or the base of measurement or mean elevation (— clouds)  
**low mass** *n*, often *cap* L&M (1568): a mass that is recited without singing by the celebrant, without a deacon, subdeacon, or choir assisting the celebrant, and without the use of incense  
**low-mind-ed** \lō-'mīn-'dēd/ *adj* (ca. 1746): inclined to vulgar or unworthy things — **low-mind-ed-ly** *adv* — **low-mind-ed-ness** *n*  
**lown** \lō-'n/ *n*, *pl* **lownes** (ME *lowne*) (15c) *dial*: CALM, QUIET  
**low-pres-sure** \lō-'pre-'shər/ *adj* (1827) 1: having, exerting, or operating under a relatively small pressure 2: EASYGOING  
**low relief** *n* (1711): BAS-RELIEF  
**low-rent** \lō-'rent/ *adj* (1957): low in character, cost, or prestige (— thugs) (a ~ movie) (a ~ literary form)  
**low-rid-er** \lō-'rī-'dər/ *n* (ca. 1972): a customized car with a chassis that has been lowered so that it narrowly clears the ground  
**low-rise** \lō-'rīz/ *adj* (1957) 1: having few stories and not equipped with elevators (a ~ classroom building) 2: of, relating to, or characterized by low-rise buildings (a ~ housing development)  
**low-slung** \lō-'slŋŋ/ *adj* (1931): relatively low to the ground or floor (a ~ convertible) (a ~ modern building) (a ~ sofa)  
**low-spir-it-ed** \lō-'spī-'təd/ *adj* (1693): DEJECTED, DEPRESSED — **low-spir-it-ed-ly** *adv* — **low-spir-it-ed-ness** *n*  
**Low Sunday** *n* (15c): the Sunday following Easter  
**low-tech** \lō-'tek/ *adj* (1981): technologically simple or unsophisticated (— industries)  
**low tide** *n* (1843): the farthest ebb of the tide  
**low water** *n* (15c): a low stage of the water in a river or lake; also: LOW TIDE  
**lox** \lōks/ *n* [liquid oxygen] (1923): liquid oxygen  
**lox** *n*, *pl* **lox** or **lox-es** [Yiddish *laks*, fr. MHG *lahs* salmon, fr. OHG; akin to OE *leax* salmon] (1939): salmon that has been cured in brine and sometimes smoked  
**lox-o-drome** \lōks-'drōm/ *n* [back-formation fr. *loxodromic* of a rhumb line, fr. F *loxodromique*, fr. Gk *loxos* oblique + *dromos* course — more at DROMEDARY] (1880): RHUMB LINE  
**loy-al** \lōi-'əl/ *adj* [MF, fr. OF *leial*, *leal*, fr. L *legalis* legal] (1531) 1: unwavering in allegiance: as a: faithful in allegiance to one's lawful sovereign or government b: faithful to a private person to whom fidelity is due c: faithful to a cause, ideal, custom, institution, or product 2: showing loyalty 3 *obs*: LAWFUL, LEGITIMATE *syn* see FAITHFUL — **loy-al-ly** \lōi-'əl-ē/ *adv*  
**loy-al-ist** \lōi-'əl-ist/ *n* (1647): one who is or remains loyal esp. to a political cause, party, government, or sovereign  
**loy-al-ty** \lōi-'əl-tē/ *n*, *pl* -ties [alter. of ME *leawte*, *lewte*, fr. AF *lealté*, *leauté*, fr. *leal*, *leial* loyal] (15c): the quality or state or an instance of being loyal *syn* see FIDELITY  
**loz-enge** \lōz-'en/ also -sŋŋ/ *n* [ME *losenge*, fr. AF] (14c) 1: a figure with four equal sides and two acute and two obtuse angles: DIAMOND 2: something shaped like a lozenge 3: a small usu. sweetened and flavored medicated material that is designed to be held in the mouth for slow dissolution; esp.: one that contains a demulcent (sore throat ~) — called also *pastille*, *troche*  
**LP** \el-'pē/ *n* [long-playing] (1948): a microgroove phonograph record designed to be played at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  revolutions per minute  
**LP abbr** low pressure  
**LPG abbr** liquefied petroleum gas  
**LPGA abbr** Ladies Professional Golf Association  
**LPN** \el-'pē-'en/ *n* (1948): LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE  
**Lr symbol** lawrencium  
**LR abbr** 1 living room 2 lower right  
**LRT abbr** light-rail transit  
**LRV abbr** light-rail vehicle  
**LS abbr** 1 left side 2 letter signed 3 library science 4 [L *locus* signi] place of the seal  
**LSD** \el-'jes-'dē/ *n* [G *Lysergsäure-Diäthylamid* lysergic acid diethylamide] (1950): a semisynthetic illicit organic compound C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O derived from ergot that induces extreme sensory distortions, altered perceptions of reality, and intense emotional states, that may also produce delusions or paranoia, and that may sometimes cause panic reactions in response to the effects experienced — called also *lysergic acid diethylamide*  
**LSI abbr** large-scale integrated circuit; large-scale integration  
**LSM abbr** letter-sorting machine  
**LSO abbr** landing signal officer  
**LSS abbr** 1 lifesaving service; lifesaving station 2 life-support system  
**LST abbr** 1 landing ship, tank 2 local sidereal time  
**lt abbr** light  
**Lt abbr** lieutenant  
**Lt abbr** long ton  
**LTC abbr** 1 lieutenant colonel 2 long-term care  
**Lt Col abbr** lieutenant colonel  
**Lt Cmdr abbr** lieutenant commander  
**lt abbr** limited  
**LTG or Lt Gen abbr** lieutenant general  
**lt gov abbr** lieutenant governor  
**LTH abbr** licentiate in theology  
**LTJG abbr** lieutenant junior grade  
**LTL abbr** less than truckload  
**LTP abbr** long-term potentiation

**ltr abbr** 1 letter 2 lighter  
**L-trypt-o-phan** \el-'trip-ta-'f/ *n* [tryptophan that is a precursor dietary supplement esp. to pr] **LTS abbr** launch telemetry station  
**Lu symbol** lutetium  
**lu-'au** \lō-'au/ *n* [Hawaiian *lū*]  
**lu-ba-vitch-er** \lō-'ba-'vi-'ch/ *n* [Belarusian *ubavitsk*, town in Belarus] (19 by Schneour Zalman of Lyady) *adj*  
**lub-ber** \lō-'bər/ *n* [ME *lobre*, a clumsy seaman — **lub-bi** *adj* or *adv*]  
**lubber line** *n* (1858): a fixed that is aligned with the length  
**lubber's hole** *n* (ca. 1784): a mast through one may rim by the futtock shrouds  
**lube** \lūb/ *n* [short for *lubrica* application of a lubricant: L1  
**lu-bric** \lū-'brīk/ *adj* [MF *lubr* BRICIOUS — **lu-bri-cal** \lū-'brī-'kal/ *adj* — **lu-bri-cant** \lū-'brī-'kənt/ *n* (ca ble of reducing friction, heat, tween solid surfaces 2: some difficulty (a social ~) — **lub** *lu-bri-cate* \lū-'brī-'kāt/ *vb* -ci care, fr. *lubricus* slippery — m smooth or slippery 2: to ap- cant — **lu-bri-ca-tion** \lū-'brī-'kā-ti-v/ *adj* — **lu-bri-ca-tor** \lū-'brī-'kā-tər/ *n* — **lu-bri-cious** \lū-'brī-'shəs/ *ad* -us, fr. L, slippery, easily led a: LECHEROUS; also: SALACIOUS slippery quality (a ~ skin) — **lu-bri-ci-ty** \lū-'brī-'sī-tē/ *n*, *pl* ing lubricious; also: the cap- **Lu-can** \lū-'kən/ or **Luk-an** \lū-'kən/ (1890): of or relating **Lu-cas** \lū-'kəs/ *n* [fr. (ca. 1 **Lu-ca-yo** \lū-'kī-'yō/ also **Lu-** an Arawakan people of the Ba **lu-cen-cy** \lū-'sē-'n(ē)-sē/ *n* (165 **lu-cent** \lū-'sē-'n(ē)-sē/ *adj* [ME, fr. I more at LIGHT] (15c) 1: glo- by clarity or translucence: CL **lu-cern** \lū-'sē-'n(ē)-sē/ *n* (1810 presumed capacity to perceiv: **CLAIRVOYANCE**  
**lu-cler** \lū-'sē-'fər/ *n* [ME, th the Devil, fr. OE, fr. L, the n **luc**, *lux* light + *-fer* -ferous — name of the devil 2: the plan star 3 *not cap*: a friction mat sulfide and passium chlorate **lu-cler-er** \lū-'sē-'fər-'er/ *n*, *pl* -ries *ty* me that catalyzes the oxidat **lu-cler-in** \lū-'sē-'fər-'in/ *n* [ISV, f various organic substances in upon oxidation produce a virtu **lu-cler-ous** \lū-'sē-'fər-'əs/ *ad* -light: ILLUMINATING (a ~ pe **Lu-cl-na** \lū-'sē-'n(ē)-sē/ *n* [L, Rom: MIDWIFE  
**Lu-clte** \lū-'sē-'tē/ *trademark* — isting essentially of polymeriz **luck** \lōk/ *n* [ME *lucke*, fr. MD a: a force that brings good fo- cumstances that operate for- chance; also: SUCCESS (had g **lucky** \lōk-ē/ *adj* (ca. 1584) 1: to pros good fortune — usu. used with tape) 2: to come upon som- with out, on, onto, or into (— **best-luck** \lōk-'kēd/ *adv* (1530) *ly* 2 (—, we were on time) **u-lucky** \lōk-'kēd/ *adj* **luck-l-er**; -ei *aning by chance: FORTUITOU chance: FAVORABLE 4: see (foot) — luck-l-ness \lōk-'kē-'n(ē)-sē/ *n* **LUCKY**, FORTUNATE, HAJ unforeseen success. **LUCKY** st about a favorable result (wo **NATE** suggests being reward- (investments). **HAPPY** combin **UNATE** with stress on being PROVIDENTIAL more definite) higher power (a providential c **lucky dip** *n* (1925) **LU**: GRAB- **cro-tive** \lū-'krō-'tīv/ *adj* [MI *trans*, pp. of *lucrare* to gain, **PROFITABLE** — **lu-cra-tive** \lū-'krā-'tīv/ *adj**



**pilot** *adj* (1802): serving as a guiding or tracing device, an activating or auxiliary unit, or a trial apparatus or operation (a ~ study)  
**pilot-age** \ˈpi-lə-tij/ *n* (ca. 1618) 1: the action or business of piloting 2: the compensation paid to a licensed ship's pilot  
**pilot biscuit** *n* (1836): HARDTACK — called also *pilot bread*  
**pilot engine** *n* (1838): a locomotive going in advance of a train to make sure that the way is clear  
**pilot fish** *n* (1634): a pelagic carangid fish (*Naustrates ductor*) that has dark stripes and often swims in company with a shark  
**pilot-house** \ˈpi-lət-ˈhauz/ *n* (1846): a deckhouse for a ship's helm man containing the steering wheel, compass, and navigating equipment  
**pilot light** *n* (ca. 1890) 1: an indicator light showing when a switch or circuit breaker is located or whether a motor is in operation or powered on — called also *pilot lamp* 2: a small permanent flame used to ignite gas at a burner  
**pilot officer** *n* (1919): a commissioned officer in the British air force who ranks with a second lieutenant in the army  
**pilot whale** *n* (1867): either of two chiefly black medium-sized toothed whales (*Globicephala melana* syn. *G. melas* and *G. macrorhynchus*) — called also *blackfish*  
**pils-ner** or **pil-sen-er** \ˈpils-nər, ˈpilz-, ˈpil-zə-/ *n* [G. lit., of Pilsen (Pilsen), city in the Czech Republic] (1877) 1: a light beer with a strong flavor of hops 2: a tall slender footed glass for beer  
**Pilt-down man** \ˈpilt-ˌdaʊn-/ *n* [Pilt-down, East Sussex, England] (ca. 1918): a supposedly very early hominid erroneously reconstructed from a combination of human and animal skeletal remains the latter of which were later found to have been planted by a hoaxer  
**pill-u-lar** \ˈpi-lju-lər/ *adj* (1802): of, relating to, or resembling a pill  
**pillule** \ˈpi-lju-lē/ *n* [MF, fr. L *pillula* pill — more at **PILL**] (1543): a little pill  
**pillus** \ˈpi-ləs/ *n*, *pl* **pill-i** \-li/ [L] (ca. 1880): a hair or a structure on the surface of a bacterial cell) resembling a hair  
**Pi-ma** \ˈpe-mə/ *n*, *pl* **Pimas** or **Pima** [AmerSp, short for earlier *Pimachitos*, *Pima Aytos*, fr. O'odham (18th cent.) *pimahaitu* nothing] (1850): a member of an American Indian people of southern Arizona and northern Mexico 2: O'DHAM 2 — **Pi-man** \-mən/ *adj*  
**pi-ma cotton** \ˈpe-mə-, ˈpi-/ *n* [Pima County, Arizona] (1925): a cotton that produces fiber of exceptional strength and firmness and that was developed in the southwestern U.S. by selection and breeding of Egyptian cottons  
**pi-men-to** \ˈpe-mən-(t)ə/ *n*, *pl* **-tos** or **-to** [Sp *pimentia* allspice, proper fr. L *pimenta*, pl. of *pimentum* plant juice, fr. L, pigment] (1660): 1: ALLSPICE 2: PIMENTO 1  
**pimento cheese** *n* (1916): a Neufchâtel, process, cream, or other cheddar cheese to which ground pimientos have been added  
**pi-me-son** \ˈpi-me-zən, -mə-, -me-, -sən/ *n* [Sp] (1948): PION  
**pi-mien-to** \ˈpi-men-(t)ə/ *n*, *pl* **-yens** or **-to** [Sp, fr. *pimentia*] (1540): any of various bluntly conical thick-fleshed sweet peppers of hispanic origin that have a distinctive mild sweet flavor and are used especially as a garnish, as a stuffing for olives, and as a source of paprika 2: a plant that bears pimientos  
**pimp** \ˈpɪmp/ *n* [prob. akin to Brit. dial. *pimp* small bundle of sticks] *ME* *pymple* papule, *G Pimpf* young boy, kid, lit., little fart, *Pumped Pumps* (1600): a man who solicits clients for a prostitute  
**pimp** \ˈpɪmp/ *v* (1636): to work as a pimp — *vi*: to make use of often dishonestly for one's own gain or benefit  
**pimp-ber-nell** \ˈpɪmp-bər-nel-, ˈpər-nəl/ *n* [ME *pimpernele*, fr. AF, fr. *pimpinella*, a medicinal herb] (14c): any of a genus (*Anagallis*) of herbs of the primrose family; *ESP*: SCARLET PIMPERNEL  
**pimp-ling** \ˈpɪmp-ɪŋ-, ˈpɪn-/ *adj* [prob. akin to *ME pymple* papule] (16c): ME *pimp* (1640) 1: PETTY, INSIGNIFICANT 2 chiefly dial. 1: SNEAKY, SICKLY  
**pim-ple** \ˈpɪmp-səl/ *n* [ME *pymple*; akin to OE *piplian* to break out in pimples, and prob. to *E pimp* — more at **PIMP**] (14c) 1: a small inflamed elevation of the skin: *PAPULE*; *ESP*: PUSTULE 2: a swelling or protuberance like a pimple — **pim-pled** \-pəld/ *adj* — **pim-ple-ly** \-pə-lē/ *adv*  
**pimp-mo-bile** \ˈpɪmp-mō-bēl-, ˈmə-/ *n* (1971): an ostentatious luxury car of a kind characteristically associated with a pimp  
**pin** \ˈpi-n/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *pinna* (akin to OHG *pfinn* peg), perh. fr. L *pinnā* (as wood or metal) used esp. for fastening things together or as a center peg by which one part esp. may be suspended from another] *vb* 1: to fasten a pin esp. in slender elongated form (an electrical connector) (1) of one of the pieces constituting the target in various games (bowling) (2) the peg at which a quoit is pitched (3) the staff of a flag marking a hole on a golf course *c*: a peg for regulating the tension of the strings of a musical instrument 1: the part of a key with which one enters a lock *g*: a belying pin 2 *a* (1): a very thin small pointed metal pin with a head used esp. for fastening cloth (2): LITTLE TRIFLE (b)other them all! I don't care a ~ about them — Bram Stoker *c*: an ornament or emblem fastened to clothing with a pin *d*: BOBBY PIN (2): HAIRPIN (3): SAFETY PIN 3: LEG — *usu.* used *fr.* (b)obby on his ~s *d*: a fall in wrestling  
*in vi* **pinned**; **pin-ning** (14c) 1 *a*: to fasten, join, or secure with a pin *b*: to hold fast or immobile *c*: to present (a young woman) before a fraternity pin as a pledge of affection 2 *a*: **FASTEN** (*pinned* by ropes on a miracle) (~ the blame on someone else) *b*: to assign the blame or responsibility for (~ the robbery on a night watchman) *c*: to define or determine clearly or precisely — *usu.* used with *down* (*pin down*) *d*: to hard to ~ down exactly when things changed — Katharine Whitehorn *e*: to expose the king to check or a valuable piece to capture (*pin the king*) *f*: to secure a fall over (an opponent)  
*n* *adj* (1523) 1: of or relating to a pin 2 *of leather*: having a crease suggesting the heads of pins  
*N abbr* personal identification number  
**pine cloth** \ˈpi-n-ya-/ *n* [Sp *piña* pineapple, pinecone, fr. L *pinus* pinecone — more at **PINEAL**] (ca. 1858): a lustrous transparent cloth of philippine origin that is woven of silky pineapple fibers  
**pine co-la-da** \ˈpi-n-ya-kō-ˈlā-da, ˈpi-nə-/ *n* [Sp, lit., strained pineapple] (1922): a tall drink made of rum, cream of coconut, and pineapple juice mixed with ice

fore 'pi-nä,-fôr)  
 checked garment fastener  
 pin-a-fôred 'v,-fôrd) *adj*  
 pin-a-to or pin-na-to 'pi  
 prob. fr. *pigna* pinecone  
 (as of papier-mâché  
 to be broken with  
 Latin-American festive  
 ball 'pin,-bôl) *vi* (1  
 other  
 ball machine *n* (19)  
 pulled by a plunger see  
 among pins and targets  
 bone 'pin,-bôn) *n* (1  
 low illustration  
 pin-nez 'pâ,-nâ, *p*  
 'nâ,(2) [fr. fr. pin  
 L *nasus* — more at N  
 clipped to the nose by  
 cer 'pint(-)sar, *esp*  
 hor *n* *pl* but sing or *pl* fr  
 AF \**pinceur*, *pin*  
 acer, to pinch, fr. VL  
 L *punctum* puncture  
 (1c) 1: an instrument  
 handles and two graspi  
 ivot and used for gripp  
 of a lobster) resemb  
 CHELA 3: PINCER MC  
 (AO 'v,-lik) *adj*  
 nter movement *n* (19  
 back by two coordinated  
 different directions 2:  
 opposing force  
 pinch 'pinch) *vb* [ME,  
 squeeze between the fin  
 strument b: to prune  
 branching c: to squeeze  
 mental pain to e (1)  
 n (2): to cause to shri  
 or want: STRAITEN  
 STEAL b: ARRES  
 COMPRESS, SQUEEZE  
 painfully 4: NARROW  
 Cecelia Holland) — *p*  
 nch *n* (15c) 1 a: a car  
 ure) STRESS (2) HAR  
 pinching: SQUEEZE 1  
 and thumb (a ~ of s  
 blinning of a vein or bed  
 syn see JUNCTURE  
 pinch *adj* (1912) 1: SUB  
 ~ home)  
 pinch bar *n* (1837) : a b  
 sometimes having an end  
 heavy wheel that is to b  
 pinch-beck 'pinch,-bek)  
 baker) (1734) 1: an allc  
 jewelry 2: something  
 pinch-er 'pinch-er) *n* (15  
 pinch-hit 'pinch-hit, *it*  
 (1915) 1: to act or serve  
 other player *esp*, when  
 pinch hit *n* (1927) : a hit  
 pinch hitter *n* (1912) : on  
 pinch-pen-ny 'pinch,-p  
 curl) *n* (1896) : a curl r  
 water or lotion, cooling it  
 cushion-*ing* 'pin,-kü-sh  
 may be stuck ready for us  
 cushion flower *n* (18)  
*Popuranea*, *S. caucasic*  
 pin-dar-ic 'pin,-da-rik) *aa*  
 written in the manner  
 pin-dar-ic (1671) 1: a Pi  
 to those used in Pinda  
 pin 'pin) *n*, often attrib  
 pine) (bef. 12c) 1:  
 pine family) of conife  
 needles and include  
 the straight-grained wh  
 pine varying from exte  
 longleaf pine 3: any  
 genera *Callitris* or *Ar*  
*ely* also *pinly* 'pi-nêl-  
 no *vi* pined; pin-*ing* 'l  
 vent, fr. L *poena* — more  
 (as through grief) : L  
 ntly *esp*, for something  
 (alth) syn see LONG  
 pin-al 'pi-nê-əl, 'pi-nē) *adj*  
 m. of pineus of pine, fr.  
 pineal gland (a ~ turn  
 no-al-ec-to-my 'pi-nê-  
 oval of the pineal gland  
 pineal gland *n* (1712) : a s  
 craniate vertebrates tha  
 that in a few reptiles h  
 no pineal, pineal body, *pi*  
 no-ap-ple 'pi,-na-pəl) *n*  
 ant (*Ananas comosus* of t  
 that has rigid spiny-ma  
 dense oblong head of s

added to or issued as a continuation of a book or periodical to correct errors or make additions 3: an angle or arc that when added to a given angle or arc equals 180°

**sup-ple-ment** \sə-plə-'ment/ *vt* (1749): to add or serve as a supplement to <does odd jobs to ~ his income> — **sup-ple-men-tation** \sə-plə-'men-tā-shən, -mən-/ *n* — **sup-ple-ment-er** \sə-plə-'men-tər/ *n*

**sup-ple-men-tal** \sə-plə-'men-təl/ *adj* (1605) 1: serving to supplement 2: NONSCHEDULED (<a ~ airline> — **supplemental** *n*)

**sup-ple-men-ta-ry** \sə-plə-'men-tə-rē, -'men-trē/ *adj* (1667) 1: added or serving as a supplement: ADDITIONAL (<~ reading>) 2: being or relating to a supplement or a supplementary angle

**supplementary angle** *n* (ca. 1924): one of two angles or arcs whose sum is 180° — usu. used in pl.

**sup-ple-tyon** \sə-'plē-shən/ *n* [ML *suppletion*, *suppletio* act of supplementing, fr. L *supplere*] (1914): the occurrence of phonemically unrelated allomorphs of the same morpheme (as *went* as the past tense of *go* or *better* as the comparative form of *good*) — **sup-ple-tive** \sə-'plē-tiv, -'sə-plə-/ *adj*

**sup-ple-to-ry** \sə-'plē-tə-rē, -'sə-plə-'tō-rē/ *adj* [L *supplere*] (1628): supplying deficiencies: SUPPLEMENTARY (rules ~ to the contract)

**sup-pil-ance** \sə-'plē-ən(t)s/ *n* (ca. 1611): ENTREATY, SUPPLICATION

**sup-pil-ant** \sə-'plē-ən(t)/ *n* [ME, fr. AF, fr. prp. of *supplier* to supplicate, fr. L *supplicare*] (15c): SUPPLICANT

**suppliant** *adj* [MF, prp. J (ca. 1567) 1: humbly imploring: ENTREATING (<a ~ sinner seeking forgiveness> — O. J. Baab) 2: expressing supplication (upraised to the heavens ~ ~ arms — William Styron) — **sup-pil-ant-ly** *adv*

**sup-pil-ant** \sə-'plē-kənt/ *n* (1591): one who supplicates

**suppliant** *adj* (1597): SUPPLICANT

**sup-pil-cate** \sə-'plē-kāt/ *vb* — **cat-ed**; — **cat-ing** [ME, fr. L *supplicatus*, pp. of *supplicare*, fr. *supplic*, *supplex* suppliant — more at SUPPLE] *vi* (15c): to make a humble entreaty; *esp*: to pray to God ~ *vi* 1: to ask humbly and earnestly of 2: to ask for earnestly and humbly *syn* see BEG — **sup-pil-ca-tion** \sə-'plē-'kā-shən/ *n*

**sup-pil-ca-to-ry** \sə-'plē-kə-'tō-rē/ *adj* (15c): expressing supplication: SUPPLICANT (<a ~ prayer>)

**sup-ply** \sə-'plī/ *vb* **sup-plied**; **sup-ply-ing** [ME *supplien* to complete, compensate for, fr. MF *supplier*, fr. L *supplere* to fill up, complete, raise (a military unit, crew) to its full complement, substitute, fr. *sub* + *plere* to fill — more at SUB-, FULL] *vi* (14c) 1: to add as a supplement 2 [MF *souplioir*, alter. of *souplier*] *a*: to provide for: SATISFY (<laws by which the material wants of men are supplied> — Bull. of Bates Coll.) *b*: to make available for use: PROVIDE (<supplied the necessary funds>) *c*: to satisfy the needs or wishes of *d*: to furnish (organs, tissues, or cells) with a vital element (as blood or nerve fibers) 3: to substitute for another *int*: *specif*: to serve as a supply in (a church or pulpit) ~ *vi*: to serve as a supply or substitute — **sup-pli-er** \sə-'plī-(ə)r/ *n*

**supply** *n*, *pl* supplies (15c) 1 *obs*: ASSISTANCE, SUCCOR 2 *a* *obs*: REINFORCEMENTS — often used in pl. *b*: a member of the clergy filling a vacant pulpit temporarily *c*: the quantity or amount (as of a commodity) needed or available (<beer was in short ~ in that hot weather> — Nevil Shute) *d*: PROVISIONS, STORES — usu. used in pl. 3: the act or process of filling a want or need (<engaged in the ~ of raw materials to industry>) 4: the quantities of goods or services offered for sale at a particular time or at one price 5: something that maintains or constitutes a supply

**sup-ply-side** \sə-'plī-'sīd/ *adj* (1976): of, relating to, or being an economic theory that reduction of tax rates encourages more earnings, savings, and investment and thereby expands economic activity and the total taxable national income — **sup-ply-side-er** \sə-'plī-'sīd-ər/ *n*

**sup-port** \sə-'pɔrt/ *vt* [ME, fr. AF *supporter*, fr. LL *supportare*, fr. L, to transport, fr. *sub* + *portare* to carry — more at FARE] (14c) 1: to endure bravely or quietly: BEAR 2 *a* (1): to promote the interests or cause of (2): to uphold or defend as valid or right: ADVOCATE (<~ fair play>) (3): to argue or vote for (<~ed the motion to lower taxes>) *b* (1): ASSIST, HELP (<bombers ~ed the ground troops>) (2): to act with (a star actor) (3): to bid in bridge so as to show support for *c* (1): to provide with substantiation: CORROBORATE (<an alibi>) 3 *a*: to pay the costs of: MAINTAIN (<a family>) *b*: to provide a basis for the existence or subsistence of (<the island could probably ~ three — A. B. C. Whipple>) (<a habit>) 4 *a*: to hold up or serve as a foundation or prop for *b*: to maintain (a price) at a desired level by purchases or loans; *also*: to maintain the price of by purchases or loans 5: to keep from fainting, yielding, or losing courage: COMFORT 6: to keep (something) going — **sup-port-abil-i-ty** \sə-'pɔrt-ə-'bī-lə-tē/ *n* — **sup-port-able** \sə-'pɔrt-ə-'bəl/ *adj* — **sup-port-ive** \sə-'pɔrt-iv/ *adj* — **sup-port-ive-ness** \sə-'pɔrt-iv-ness/ *n*

*syn* SUPPORT, UPHOLD, ADVOCATE, BACK, CHAMPION mean to favor actively one that meets opposition. SUPPORT is least explicit about the nature of the assistance given (<supports waterfront development>). UPHOLD implies extended support given to something attacked (<upheld the legitimacy of the military action>). ADVOCATE stresses urging or pleading (<advocated prison reform>). BACK suggests supporting by lending assistance to one failing or falling (<refusing to back the call for sanctions>). CHAMPION suggests publicly defending one unjustly attacked or too weak to advocate his or her own cause (<championed the rights of children>).

**support** *n* (14c) 1 *a*: the act or process of supporting: the condition of being supported *b*: assistance provided by a company to users of its products (<customer ~>) 2: one that supports — often used attributively (<a ~ staff>) 3: sufficient strength in a suit bid by one's partner in bridge to justify raising the suit

**sup-port-er** \sə-'pɔrt-ər/ *n* (15c): one that supports or acts as a support: *a*: ADHERENT, PARTISAN *b*: one of two figures (as of men or animals) placed one on each side of an escutcheon and exterior to it *c*: GARTER 1 *d*: ATHLETIC SUPPORTER



S supporter b

**support group** *n* (1969): a group of people with common experience and concerns who provide emotional and moral support for one another

**support hose** *n* (1963): elastic stockings worn esp. to provide mild compression of the leg (as to prevent formation of varicose veins)

**support level** *n* (1953): a price level on a declining market at which security resists further decline due to increased attractiveness to traders and investors — called also **support area**

**support system** *n* (1980): a network of people who provide an individual with practical or emotional support

**sup-pos-able** \sə-'pɔz-ə-'bəl/ *adj* (1627): capable of being supposed: CONCEIVABLE — **sup-pos-ably** \sə-'pɔz-ə-'bəl/ *adv*

**sup-pos-al** \sə-'pɔz-əl/ *n* (14c) 1: the act or process of supposing 2: something supposed: HYPOTHESIS, SUPPOSITION

**sup-pose** \sə-'pɔz, ɒf-tenest after 'J' 'spɔz/ *vb* **sup-posed**; **sup-posing** [ME, fr. AF *supposer*, fr. ML *supponere* (perf. indic. *supposui*), fr. L, to put under, substitute, fr. *sub* + *ponere* to put — more at POSITION] *vi* (14c) 1 *a*: to lay down tentatively as a hypothesis, assumption, or proposal (<a fire broke out> ~ you bring the salad) *b* (1): to hold as an opinion: BELIEVE (<they supposed they were early>) (2): to think probable or in keeping with the facts (seems reasonable ~ that he would profit) 2 *a*: CONCEIVE, IMAGINE *b*: to have a suspicion of 3: PRESUPPOSE — *vi*: CONJECTURE, OPINE

**sup-posed** \sə-'pɔz; ɒf-tenest after 'J' 'spɔz/ *vb* **sup-posed**; **sup-posing** (1566) 1 *a*: PRETENDED (<twelve hours are ~ to elapse between Act I and II> — A. S. Sullivan) *b*: ALLEGED (<trusted my ~ friends>) 2 *a*: held as an opinion: BELIEVED; *also*: mistakenly believed: IMAGINED (<the sight which makes ~ terror true> — Shak.) *b*: considered probable or certain: EXPECTED (<it was not ~ that everybody could master the technical aspects> — J. C. Murray) *c*: UNDERSTOOD (<you will ~ to refer to my grandaunt> — G. B. Shaw) 3: made or fashioned by intent or design (<what's that button ~ to do>) 4 *a*: required by or if by authority (<soldiers are ~ to obey their commanding officers>) *b*: given permission: PERMITTED (<was not ~ to have visitors>) — **sup-pos-ed-ly** \sə-'pɔz-əd-ly/ *adv*

**supposing** *conj* (1663): if by way of hypothesis: on the assumption that (<I did agree with you>)

**sup-po-si-tion** \sə-'pɔz-'zī-shən/ *n* [ME *suppositioun*, fr. AF *suppositio*, fr. LL *suppositio*, *suppositio*, fr. L, act of placing beneath, *supponere*] (15c) 1: something that is supposed: HYPOTHESIS 2: the act of supposing — **sup-po-si-tion-al** \sə-'pɔz-'zī-shən-/ *adj*

**sup-po-si-tious** \sə-'pɔz-'zī-shəs/ *adj* [by contr.] (1624): SUPPOSITIOUS: **sup-po-si-ti-tious** \sə-'pɔz-'zī-shəs-/ *adj* [L *suppositicius*, fr. *suppositus*, pp. of *supponere* to substitute] (1610) 1 *a*: fraudulently substituted: SPURIOUS *b* of a child (1): falsely presented as a genuine work (2): ILLEGITIMATE 2 [influenced in meaning by *supposition*] *a*: IMAGINARY *b*: of the nature of or based on a supposition: HYPOTHETICAL — **sup-pos-i-ti-tious-ly** *adv*

**sup-pos-i-to-ry** \sə-'pɔz-'tō-rē, -'pl-ri-əs/ [ME *suppositorie*, fr. AF, fr. ML *suppositorium*, fr. LL, neut. of *suppositorius* placed beneath, fr. L *supponere* to put under] (14c): a solid but readily meltable cone or cylinder of usu. medicated material for insertion into a bodily passage or cavity (as the rectum)

**sup-press** \sə-'pres/ *vt* [ME, fr. L *suppressus*, pp. of *supprimere*, fr. *sub* + *primere* to press — more at PRESS] (14c) 1: to put down by authority or force: SUBDUCE (<a riot>) 2: to keep from public knowledge: *a*: to keep secret *b*: to stop or prohibit the publication or revelation of (<the test results>) 3 *a*: to exclude from consciousness: *b*: to keep from giving vent to: CHECK (<~ed her anger>) 4 *obs*: *a*: to press down *b*: to restrain from a usual course or action (<~ed the cough>) *b*: to inhibit the growth or development of 6: to inhibit the genetic expression of (<a mutation>) — **sup-press-i-bil-i-ty** \sə-'pres-ə-'bī-lə-tē/ *n* — **sup-press-ible** \sə-'pres-ə-'bəl/ *adj* — **sup-press-ive** \sə-'pres-iv/ *adj* — **sup-press-ive-ness** \sə-'pres-iv-ness/ *n*

**sup-pres-sant** \sə-'pres-sə-'nt/ *n* (1942): an agent (as a drug) that tends to suppress or reduce in intensity rather than eliminate something

**sup-pres-sion** \sə-'pres-shən/ *n* (15c) 1: an act or instance of suppressing: the state of being suppressed 2: the conscious intentional exclusion from consciousness of a thought or feeling

**sup-pres-sor** \sə-'pres-sər/ *n* (1560): one that suppresses; *esp*: a mutant gene that suppresses the expression of another nonallelic mutant gene when both are present

**suppressor T cell** *n* (1972): a T cell that suppresses the immune response of B cells and other T cells to an antigen — called also **suppressor cell**

**sup-pu-rate** \sə-'pyə-'rāt/ *vt* — **rat-ed**; — **rat-ing** [L *suppuratus*, pp. of *suppurare*, fr. *sub* + *pur*, *pus* pus — more at FOUL] (1656): to form or discharge pus — **sup-pu-ra-tion** \sə-'pyə-'rā-shən/ *n* — **sup-pu-ra-tive** \sə-'pyə-'rā-tiv, -'rā-, -'sə-prā-tiv/ *adj*

**sup-ra** \sə-'prā, -'prā-əd/ [L] (15c): earlier in this writing: ABOVE

**supra** *prefix* [L, fr. *supra* above, beyond, earlier; akin to L *super* over — more at OVER] 1: SUPER- 2a (<supraorbital>) 2: transcending (<supranational>)

**su-pra-chi-as-mat-ic nucleus** \sə-'prā-'ki-əz-'mā-tik-/ *n* (1938): either of a pair of neuron clusters in the hypothalamus situated directly above the optic chiasma that receive photic input from the retina via the optic nerve and that regulate the body's circadian rhythms

**su-pra-lim-i-nal** \sə-'prā-'līm-nəl, -'prā-/ *adj* [*supra* + L *limin*, *limen* threshold] (1892) 1: existing above the threshold of consciousness 2: adequate to evoke a response or induce a sensation

**su-pra-mo-lec-u-lar** \sə-'prā-'mō-'le-kyə-'lər/ *adj* (ca. 1909): more complex than a molecule; *also*: composed of many molecules

**su-pra-na-tion-al** \sə-'prā-'nā-shənəl, -'nā-shā-'nəl/ *adj* (1908): transcending national boundaries, authority, or interests (<a ~ authority, regulating ocean usage> — N. H. Jacoby) — **su-pra-na-tion-al-ism** \sə-'prā-'nā-'zəm, -'nā-shā-'nəl-/ *n* — **su-pra-na-tion-al-ist** \sə-'prā-'nā-'tī-əl-/ *n* — **su-pra-na-tion-al-i-ty** \sə-'prā-'nā-shā-'nā-lə-tē/ *n*

**su-pra-op-tic** \sə-'prā-'ɒp-tik/ *adj* (1921): situated above the optic chiasma; *also*: being a small nucleus of closely packed neurons overlying the optic chiasma and intimately connected with the neurohypophysis

**su-pra-or-bit-al** \sə-'prā-'ɔr-bē-'təl/ *adj* [NL *supraorbitalis*, fr. L *supra* + M. *orbita* orbit] (1828): situated or occurring above the orbit of the eye

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